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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1916. — TEN PAGES.

WEDNESDAY — CLEAR

A Business Guide  
Real Estate and Court News  
Daily in Times-Dispatch

PRICE, TWO CENTS

## 406 BUNDLES ARE GIVEN TO CHARITY

Five Big Automobile Loads of Clothing Hauled From Deposits at Engine Houses.

### FIREMEN GLADLY CO-OPERATE

First Bundle Day of The Times-Dispatch Is Unqualified Success.

Having collected 406 bundles of old clothing and shoes deposited at Richmond fire-engine houses in answer to the bundle-day appeal of The Times-Dispatch, the seven-passenger automobile engaged in the work yesterday afternoon was forced to discontinue by the coming of dark, with a third of the stations still unvisited. The automobile will begin again at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is expected that the work will be completed by noon. All bundles collected yesterday were delivered to the Associated Charities, the depot being collected from the fire stations yesterday as follows:

- No. 1—205 North Twenty-fifth Street, 25.
- No. 2—Main Street, near Twenty-first Street, 16.
- No. 3—908 East Broad Street, 67.
- No. 4—237 North Third Street, 95.
- No. 5—200 West Marshall Street, 49.
- No. 6—200 West Marshall Street, 49.
- No. 7—Fifth and Duval Streets, 5.
- No. 8—1409 West Broad Street, 115.
- No. 9—Twenty-eighth and 8 Streets, 1.
- No. 10—Rainbridge and Tenth Streets, 7.
- No. 11—Highland Park, 15.
- No. 12—Thirtieth and Bainbridge Streets, 7.
- No. 13—2185 East Grace Street, 0.

### SIX PLACES OF DEPOSIT

STILL TO BE VISITED

Bundles will be collected to-day from the remaining stations as follows:

- No. 14—200 South Laurel Street, 1.
- No. 15—510 East Cary Street, 1.
- No. 16—2222 West Cary Street, 1.
- No. 17—Ginter Park, 1.
- No. 18—715 Lamb Avenue (Barton Heights), 1.

The Times-Dispatch office, 19 South Tenth Street.

The automobile made five trips between 2 o'clock and dusk yesterday afternoon. On most of the trips the machine was crowded with packages, its full capacity, and the driver was pushed far into a corner of the front seat.

The five fire stations and the office of The Times-Dispatch, which collected bundles not yet been made, will receive bundles on Monday morning. For those who are anxious to put their old clothing to good use, there is yet opportunity. The material should be tied tightly and marked "For The Times-Dispatch." The Times-Dispatch automobile will carry the bundles without expense to the donor from the depositories to the Associated Charities.

### WEST BROAD STREET HOUSE

LEADS IN COLLECTION

Engine House No. 16, located at 1609 West Broad Street, led all other collection depots, with a total of 116 bundles. Pushing this station closely for first place was No. 4, at 237 North Third Street, with ninety-five bundles. The headquarters station, at 510 East Broad Street, came third, with sixty-seven bundles.

With the cooperation of the Fire Department, The Times-Dispatch began the bundle-day campaign a week ago. Richmond people were invited to take their discarded clothing and shoes to the nearest fire engine house or to the office of The Times-Dispatch to be stored until bundle day, yesterday, when they would be delivered free of cost to the Associated Charities. Reports from the first were encouraging, but the generosity of the response found yesterday was unexpected.

Assistant Fire Chief O. F. Wise aided the collection by bringing in to the station at 1609 West Broad Street the fifteen bundles left at Highland Park. At practically every station the firemen assisted in loading the bundles on the automobile. The captain of the station in Fulton had the pastors of churches in that section last Sunday invite the members of their congregations to give bundles of clothing.

### ENORMOUS BOX

FILED WITH CLOTHING

In addition to the forty large bundles secured at Engine House No. 5, at Marshall Street and Brook Avenue, there was a great wooden box filled with clothing, which could not be carried in the automobile. A separate trip will be made to-day to bring in the box. In bulk it was almost as large as the other forty bundles together. The standing of the station compared with the others would have increased greatly if the material in the box had been divided up into bundles of normal size.

Although the bundles varied greatly in size, most of them were large and heavy. The seven bundles which made up the contribution of one house were so large as to fill almost half of the automobile. The bundles were tied up in bed clothes, after the manner of a family wash, and by their weight and compactness they must have contained clothes enough for several families.

Only one station had received no bundles at all. The men of that station No. 2 Truck, explained that it was located just across the street from the Nineteenth Street Mission of the Methodist Church, and that most of the charity of the neighborhood was done through the medium of the mission.

### JOYNES AND BUCHANAN

PLEASED WITH SUCCESS

"I believe this is the biggest collection of old clothes ever gathered up in one day in Richmond before," said Fire Chief Joyne. "I knew we would do well, but I never had an idea the pile of bundles would be as big as it is. The poor people will have easy

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## New Mileage Built in 1916 Only 1,060

This Is Smallest Total, With Exception of 1915, Since the Civil War.

(By Associated Press.)

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Although the year 1916 was one of record-breaking traffic and earnings, new mileage built was the smallest, with the exception of 1915, since the Civil War, according to a review of the railroad situation, which will be printed in tomorrow's edition of the Railway Age Gazette.

In Canada only 293 miles of new track was laid. New mileage projected in the United States is 727; that being surveyed, 2,126, and that being actually built, 1,060.

New rolling-stock orders call for 170,000 freight cars, 2,345 passenger coaches and 2,123 locomotives. The freight cars ordered outnumber those of the preceding year by 62,000. Freight cars sold abroad increased 100 per cent, and locomotives nearly 400 per cent.

There was a small reduction in the railroad mileage in receivers' hands—sixty-three railways, with a mileage of 28,661.

The outlook for greater prosperity for the railroads and affiliated industries and for a larger expansion of railway facilities during the next few years seems promising, concluded the review.

### AT WORK ON CHURCH UNION

Representatives of Northern and Southern Methodist Church Confer Again To-day.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Md., December 28.—The two commissions on cooperation of the Northern and Southern Methodist churches of the Methodist Episcopal church met jointly here today and adopted resolutions offered by Rev. John F. Goucher, D. D., founder of Goucher College, to meet separately this afternoon and tonight and to convene for joint organization to-morrow.

The joint conference is expected to continue into the next week, and all sessions will be executive and secret. Bishop Earl Cranston of the Northern church, and Edwin D. Mowbray of the Southern church, have been foremost among advocates of union.

### PLAN JOINT WATCH-NIGHT

SERVICE IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, December 28.—Local members of the Southern and Northern branches of the Methodist Episcopal church will attend a joint "watch-night" service New Year's Eve, it was announced to-night. According to members arranging the program, the services on Monday will mark the first joint meeting here of the two branches of the church since the organization of the Southern branch.

### PRESIDENT HAS QUIET DAY

Celebrates His Sixtieth Birthday With Members of Family in White House.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—President Wilson celebrated his sixtieth birthday in quiet fashion, free from official worries, and, for the most part, his day was one of complete rest. The President never appeared in better health as he strode jauntily through the corridors leading to the executive offices, and he appeared ten years younger. Outdoor exercise—walking, golfing and automobile—has made the President absolutely "fit," Dr. Cary Grayson, his physician, said.

Congratulatory messages and cablegrams poured into the White House. Many of them came from European rulers. The President and Mrs. Wilson, together with the White House holiday guests, had a luncheon, and at the quiet family dinner to-night there were no guests except members of the immediate families. Rain prevented the President's usual game of golf with Mrs. Wilson.

The President remained in his study for the evening, retiring early.

### T. R. TO LEAVE IN FEBRUARY

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Will Go on Four Months' Trip to Orient.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Colonel Roosevelt starts for his Oriental trip from San Francisco on February 7. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt. The Colonel first goes to Honolulu. After a visit to the Marshall Islands group, he will proceed to Samoa. The Colonel will be absent about four months. He wishes it understood that the tour is merely for pleasure, and that he is not in quest of more whiskered birds or unknown rivers.

### MISS WILLIAMS IS BRIDE

Daughter of Mississippi Senator Becomes Bride of Thomas R. Boykin of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Miss Julia Fulton Williams, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Thomas Rives Boykin, of Savannah, were married to-night at the Senator's home, the Rev. Andrew R. Bird, of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiating. Only relatives and a few close friends attended the ceremony.

### TWO FOUND DEAD FROM GAS

South Carolina Sheriff and Prison Superintendent Meet Accidental Deaths.

(By Associated Press.)

ELIZABETH, N. J., December 28.—John W. Davis, sheriff of Oconee County, S. C., and William C. Foster, superintendent of prisons of the same county, were found dead to-day from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas. The officials had come from Wallalla, S. C., to take back John W. Davis, accused of murder at Madison, S. C. The police are convinced their deaths were accidental.

### David Caplan Sentenced

LOS ANGELES, CAL., December 28.—David Caplan, last of the alleged dynamite brought to trial for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building in 1910, when twenty men were killed, was sentenced to-day to ten years in San Quentin Prison, on a charge of manslaughter.

### Spend New Year's Day in Baltimore

44.50 round trip via YORK RIVER LINE. Phone Madison 272 for staterooms—Adv.

## MONEY NEEDED TO WELCOME TROOPS

Committee Has Received \$253.50 of Required Total of \$5,000.

### TO MEET AGAIN TO-MORROW

Plan Inaugurated by The Times-Dispatch to Secure Jobs for Men Is Approved.

Plans for the welcome for the First Virginia Infantry were discussed yesterday at a meeting of about thirty members of the committee appointed by Mayor George Ainslie to plan for the reception to the troops. The meeting was held in the Business Men's Club, where the entire committee will again gather to-morrow to further consider the matter.

Committees for the solicitation of funds to cover the cost of the welcome have already started work. The general committee has been subdivided into a number of committees with two members each. These committees will undertake to raise \$120 each. Letters have been sent to many prominent business men asking for contributions, while the newspapers of the city are all co-operating in receiving contributions. It is proposed to raise \$5,000 to cover the cost.

Colonel Thomas B. McAdams is treasurer of the finance committee. He reported yesterday that the following subscriptions had been secured in the first few days of the campaign:

Times-Dispatch	\$25.00
Waller, Holladay	10.00
John Kerr Branch	25.00
E. J. Willis	25.00
R. H. Howard	5.00
L. T. Price	10.00
M. C. Branch	10.00
Horace F. Smith	2.50
Charles O. Saville	10.00
T. J. Palmatier	10.00
J. A. Branch	10.00
J. J. Marcus	10.00
Milton E. Marcus	10.00
H. C. Boush	2.50
Morris Hunter	10.00
A. M. Smith	10.00
J. B. Pinder	10.00
Thalmer Bros.	10.00
News Leader	25.00
T. G. Snyder	5.00
Cash	1.00
N. N. Boush	2.50
S. S. Rosendorf	2.50
George C. Powers	2.50
Total received	\$253.50

### WILL AID IN SECURING JOBS FOR GUARDSMEN

While the general committee was discussing the financing of the entertainment, it was suggested that the movement inaugurated by The Times-Dispatch for securing positions for the returning guardsmen be supported by the committee. The majority of the members are heartily in favor of aiding the men to find work. The Times-Dispatch is having prepared a census of trades represented by the members of the Richmond Grays Battalion, and in a few days will be prepared to give the number of men needing employment and the number of jobs available. It is believed that the majority of the guardsmen will be able to find work. The majority of the guardsmen will be able to find work. The majority of the guardsmen will be able to find work.

No definite plans for the welcome will be made until it is known with some degree of certainty how much money there will be to spend. There is no time in getting up a program that cannot be carried out, in the opinion of the committee. The meeting to-morrow, it is believed, will give a line on what the committee can expect in the way of funds.

There is as yet no way of ascertaining when the troops will arrive. As Colonel William J. Perry explained in his telegram to The Times-Dispatch on Saturday night, the First Virginia Infantry will not be able to enter Richmond before January 2, and they may not get out. The railroads must furnish equipment meeting the requirements of the War Department for the transportation of the troops. This is no easy task, as one Western regiment which was due to leave Texas yesterday will not start before some time next week. Troops ordered to leave four weeks ago are just getting there.

The troops will reach Richmond over the Atlantic Coast Line. The regiment will travel in three sections, with Colonel Perry and his staff on the last train. Major Lawrence T. Price, chairman of the transportation committee, is trying to get the railroad to bring the three trains into Richmond as closely together as safety will permit. A part of the reception committee will meet each section with a band and escort the men to the army in which they will be quartered. Here a light luncheon will be served. It is probable that a big parade will be held the following day and one or more balls given for the returning guardsmen, who will be eager to meet and mingle with young folks once again.

The meeting to-morrow will start at 12:15 o'clock. All members of the committee are urged to be present, as the time is limited in which to accomplish what is necessary to be done. It is no small task to raise the money, and after it is secured all of the details necessary for the entertainment must be worked out.

### Funds Are Needed for Reception to Troops

Sacrifices for their country made by the members of the First Virginia Infantry deserve the recognition of those who remained comfortably at home. Home ties have been bridged and personal comfort has been sacrificed by these Virginia boys, who left for the border when the war clouds were gathering. That they have cheerfully endured the hardships of six months among the sands and cactus along the Rio Grande is as much to their credit as if they had faced the bullets they expected.

To show its appreciation of this courage and manhood, Richmond means to extend a hearty welcome, one that will always be remembered by the guardsmen. Money is needed to carry out the plans of the committee appointed by Mayor Ainslie to arrange for the welcome.

All contributions sent to The Times-Dispatch will be promptly acknowledged.

## ONE MORE APPEAL MADE BY CARRANZA

Asks for Modification of Protocol Providing for Withdrawal of American Troops.

### REQUEST TO BE CONSIDERED

Mexican Commissioners Confident That No Insurmountable Barrier Has Been Raised.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 28.—One more appeal for modification of the protocol providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is made by General Carranza in a message delivered to Secretary Lane today by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican members of the joint commission. The Mexican first chief replied to the insistence American demand that the protocol signed by his spokesmen at Atlantic City be ratified with an amendment to raise \$120 each. Carranza's reply, which he failed to accede to the demand, but refrained from writing anything that could be construed as a flat repudiation.

The latest suggestions for changes in the agreement now will be considered by the three American representatives—Secretary Lane, J. R. Mott and Judge George Gray. Secretary Lane advised his colleagues late today of the character of the reply and asked them to meet him here as soon as they conveniently could.

Early next week a joint session of the Mexican commission will be held, at which the Americans will give the Mexicans their answer, and on its nature depends the future course of the commission.

### NEITHER CARRANZA NOR LANE WILL DISCUSS REPLY

Neither Mr. Cabrera nor Secretary Lane would discuss the nature of Carranza's reply. Mr. Cabrera left for New York soon after its delivery, and Secretary Lane declined to reveal its character until it had been submitted to his colleagues. The same reticence was displayed at the Mexican embassy.

It was learned that the Mexican commission was confident that no insurmountable barrier had been raised by Carranza. It was asserted that the utmost care had been exercised to keep out of the reply any expressions or sentiments that might make the situation more complex, or that would in any way offend the representatives of the American government. The chief insistence of Carranza has been that the American troops should be withdrawn unconditionally, which the American commissioners would not consider. It was indicated to-night that Carranza's insistence on that point was less pronounced now, and that the change in his attitude had been wrought largely by the altered military situation in Northern Mexico.

There appeared reason to believe that one of the conditions to which Carranza now objects is that under which he would be obliged to garrison the territory evacuated by the Americans as they marched out. It was pointed out that since the protocol was signed, the increased activities of Villa and the steady growth of his army of bandits have made it difficult for Carranza to agree to use any considerable part of his army in the district now occupied by Pershing, when it might be necessary to use the same force in meeting more active moves of Villa at other points.

### WANTS MORE DEFINITE DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL

In Carranza's latest representation, it is understood, he expressed a willingness to ratify the agreement if a more definite date for the troop withdrawal were specified, and in the same general spirit and will convey in addition a cordial tribute to the hospitality extended by the Helvetian republic to invalid war prisoners.

The diplomat in question declared that as far as what he considered the intimation in President Wilson's communication regarding the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the belligerents in an ultimate peace settlement the answer lay less with the central powers than with their adversaries. The latter, he said, had openly proclaimed as their goals of war the detachment of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany; Galicia, Bukovina and the Adriatic provinces from Austria-Hungary and Constantinople and Armenia from Turkey.

### SEVERAL HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED INTO MEXICO

EL PASO, TEX., December 28.—Several hundred shots were fired across the Rio Grande into Mexico west of here early to-day by members of the Kentucky National Guard, whose officers declared that the fusillade was a reply to shots fired from the Mexican shore.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## German Newspapers Are Not Optimistic Over Note Exchange

Have Little Hope That Entente Allies Will Send Delegates to Peace Conference.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, December 27 (via London, December 28).—The promptness with which Germany replied to President Wilson's note is emphasized in the comments of the Berlin newspapers.

The Morgen Post says that Germany's speedy answer should show President Wilson that his note was appreciated "according to its merits."

The Borsen Zeitung, Tageblatt and Vorwarts also call attention to the quickness of the German response as a favorable factor in contrast with delay of the entente.

The Tageblatt speaks of the "warmth and clarity" in the wording of Germany's answer, and thinks that the entente governments in view of the strong language used by all their Prime Ministers, will need considerable time to find a satisfactory reply to America which will throw upon the central powers the odium of hindering peace.

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### PAPEERS NOT OPTIMISTIC AS TO CONCLUSIONS

The papers, however, do not reach optimistic conclusions based on the exchange of notes. The Lokal Anzeiger says that it has not even a remote hope that the allies will send delegates to a peace conference if such a step is recommended by President Wilson.

The Vorwarts indorses Germany's answer and notes the sharp contrast in the vote of the French Senate, which it terms inexorable from a Socialist standpoint. This paper favors the publication in full of German peace terms in order "to let the French people see what a good peace they are now able to obtain."

The Vossische Zeitung approves the answer, but sees a danger for Germany in the American note because, it says, President Wilson wants a peace which leaves no hatreds behind and "therein lies the danger for Germany should America demand a seat at the peace negotiations. We are friendly and peaceable," it concludes, "but still strong and independent."

The Taegische Rundschau asks what President Wilson will do if the entente rejects his note. "Will Secretary Lansing again send Germany a sharp warning of war," says the Rundschau, "or will President Wilson, in firmly pursuing his purpose, bring pressure upon those who reject his views?"

The disposition of certain Pan-German newspapers to read an unfavorable interpretation into the Austrian and German replies is not shared in official circles, where the interpretation generally voiced is that the reply is in principle "a loyal acceptance of President Wilson's suggestion promoting the prospects of peace now and in the future and an effort in the same direction as the original peace proposal of the central powers."

### READY ACCEPTANCE

The speed with which the Austro-German answer was delivered is a further indication, according to a high German diplomat, of the ready acceptance here of President Wilson's ideas.

The Swiss note will be answered with the same celerity and in the same general spirit and will convey in addition a cordial tribute to the hospitality extended by the Helvetian republic to invalid war prisoners.

The diplomat in question declared that as far as what he considered the intimation in President Wilson's communication regarding the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the belligerents in an ultimate peace settlement the answer lay less with the central powers than with their adversaries. The latter, he said, had openly proclaimed as their goals of war the detachment of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany; Galicia, Bukovina and the Adriatic provinces from Austria-Hungary and Constantinople and Armenia from Turkey.

### BRILA UNDER FIRE FROM ACROSS DANUBE

(By Associated Press.)

BRILA, December 28 (via Sayville, N. Y.).—The important Rumanian oil and grain depot in Northeastern Wallachia, is under the fire of Germano-Bulgarian cannon from across the Danube, says the military critic of the overseas News Agency in his review to-day.

"The remnant of the Rumanian troops stationed in Wallachia," the military critic writes, "retreated in confusion behind the River Sereth for the purpose of being reformed there under Russian leadership. Simultaneously the Russians, in strongly reinforced positions, between Rimnik-Sarat and the Danube, offered resistance in an effort to prevent a further German advance towards the Sereth. Consequently new and violent engagements occurred."

"The allied German and Austro-Hungarian forces captured 5,500 prisoners in their first rush and gained control of the important fortified village of Filipce, situated in the center of the position, on the railroad to Brila, fell into their hands, as well as adjoining positions on both sides of the town. The new Russian troops, which are in strong force, appeared to show no greater power of resistance than did the Rumanians. The German attack was notably assisted by the surprisingly great success in Dobruja, where after the fall of Tulceha and Isakcha, only the Matchin bridgehead intervenes as a means of resistance. Brila, however, already is within reach of the Germano-Bulgarian guns."

"In Macedonia no further attempts (Continued on Second Page.)

## ALL PEACE STEPS TO BE REGARDED AS CONFIDENTIAL

Wilson and Lansing Decide on Policy of Absolute Silence.

### NO COMMENT WILL BE MADE ON ANY DEVELOPMENTS

Decision Made Known After Official Texts of German and Austrian Replies Are Received.

### SECRET EXCHANGES POSSIBLE

No More Light on Attitude of Entente Than Has Been Given Publicly.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 28.—A policy of absolute silence regarding the peace negotiations has been adopted by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. It was stated officially to-day that all steps henceforth will be regarded as confidential. No comment will be made on any developments, and rumors will not be discussed in any way.

The decision to pursue this course was made known after the State Department had received the official text of the German and Austrian replies to President Wilson's note, and after it was learned that the entente powers would be willing to permit a confidential exchange of tentative terms if it became necessary to do so to bridge the gap threatening to prevent a gathering of peace delegates.

In many quarters the official attitude was construed as indicating that secret exchanges were expected to follow, if they did not precede the formal answers of the entente nations to the notes of President Wilson and the central powers. Because of the highly confidential nature of any such negotiations, it is pointed out, the intermediary would be obliged to refrain from admitting even that they were in progress.

### GERMANY FIRST MUST INDICATE CONDITIONS

So far as the entente governments are concerned, it is understood that little, if any, confidential information has reached here to shed more light on their attitude than has been given publicly in the speeches of their Premier and the comment of their press. Consequently, there is no disposition here to doubt that the allies unanimously will refuse to enter any sort of peace conference until Germany has indicated clearly on what conditions she will stop fighting.

On the Teutonic side, while the reply to President Wilson is regarded by the German press as complying with President Wilson's suggestion in offering a method of procedure, Germany is said to be willing to consider other suggestions regarding methods from any quarter, including her enemies.

The views of the German government further are represented as being as follows:

If the entente considers that guarantees for the future are the principal elements to be achieved, and lacking confidence in the German government, insists upon knowing something of the guarantees that Germany is willing to give, the Berlin government might make some declaration regarding the principles to which she is willing to subscribe, leaving details for settlement at the proposed conference. The German government considers that there is but little to be gained in any lengthy discussion of guarantees for the future with the present war in progress. In this connection, Germany, it is asserted, never has intended that the conference suggested should result immediately in the establishment of peace. It is considered that it necessarily would be of a preliminary nature to determine whether it might not be possible to end the war.

### WOULD CALL IN NEUTRALS AFTER PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT

According to the German diplomats, the plan Germany is proceeding upon would provide that the delegates should first agree upon territorial and immediately connected terms, and that a preliminary treaty then should be settled upon. This completed, the German idea is to have all the neutrals called in to participate in consideration of the question of a guarantee for the future. They regard it as a matter of the conference to settle whether the neutrals should become signatory to the entire peace treaty or only to that part having to do with guarantees for the maintenance of peace in the future, such as limitation of armaments, formation of a world league to enforce peace and establishment of an international court of arbitration.

Diplomats familiar with the viewpoint of Germany and her allies were especially emphatic to-night in saying that Germany necessarily would be able to make much better terms in confidential negotiations than in public. The radical element in German politics, it is said, must be considered. Under any circumstances, however, it was said Germany would not consider making peace if the entente insisted upon retaining Germany's colonies and requiring Germany, at the same time, to evacuate all enemy territory now occupied.

In admitting to-day that no further communication had accompanied the German or the Austrian reply to the President's note, officials stated flatly that such questions to this effect in the future would not be answered.

The official texts of the German and the Austrian replies, received to-day, varied slightly from each other and from the original cabled press translations.